

WEATHER.

Partly overcast and colder tonight. Tomorrow, cloudy and cold; lowest temperature tonight about 24 degrees; moderate north winds. Temperature for twenty-four hours, ending 2 p.m.: Highest, 44, at 2 p.m. today; lowest, 32, at 1 a.m. today. Full report on page 17.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 17.

No. 20,245.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT.



"From Press to Home
Within the Hour"

Sworn Net Circulation, Month of January, 1916, Daily Average, 77,576; Sunday, 56,116.

SPRITED ATTACKS MADE UPON FRENCH IN FRESNES SECTION

Paris Claims to Have Driven
Enemy Out of Occupied
Positions.

DIFFICULTY FOR TEUTONS IN FURTHER ADVANCES

Gen. Joffre's Men on Meuse Heights
Command the Woevre
Plain.

LARGE OPERATIONS EXPECTED

Allies are Prepared for Any Even-
tualities, Says Report—German
Losses Placed at Between
125,000 and 130,000.

LONDON, March 2.—After a full in infantry operations in the vicinity of Verdun since the early part of the week there has been a resumption of the German offensive in the Woevre region. A violent bombardment was followed by a spirited attack on the French at Fresnes, ten miles southeast of Verdun. Paris reports the driving out of the Germans from the few positions which they succeeded in penetrating in their assault.

The new attack gives color to what seems to be the prevailing military opinion in Paris that the German offensive at Verdun had merely halted. It also calls particular attention to the Woevre region, where the Teutons have advanced along a line south of Fort Douaumont well to the base of the Meuse heights as far as Combre, twelve miles southeast of Verdun.

Difficulties in Advance.

Dispatches from both Berlin and Paris point to the difficulties of a further advance in this region. The French positions, Paris points out, stretch along the heights, from which the ground drops abruptly to the Woevre plain, with the transport of the heaviest of the German artillery, on ground away from the high roads, is held to be almost impossible, while attacking troops would have to deploy in the open under the fire of the French guns on the heights.

Berlin commentators, however, advance the view that the Teutons have previously shown that similar disadvantageous conditions could be successfully met, the storming of the heights just to the south by the Germans in 1914, when St. Mihiel was captured, being pointed to in this connection.

From Dutch sources come reports that the German drive is to be resumed from the northern, 30,000 men having been concentrated near Buz, behind Fort Vaux, which is said to have been destroyed by the German heavy mortars.

German Losses Reported Huge.

Estimates of the German losses in the offensive are running high in European quarters, one from Paris placing them at between 125,000 and 130,000, one-third of the German effectives. All accounts from German sources, however, have declared that the casualties of the attacking armies were surprisingly small.

Larger Operations Expected.

It is believed in many quarters that the attack on Verdun was only a preliminary to operations on a much larger scale for the purpose of trying to crush the French once and for all. However that may be, it is affirmed that Gen. Joffre is fully prepared for all eventualities. So far only the local French reserves have been called upon at Verdun, the great general reserve forces remaining intact for use in repelling other heavy onslaughts or, how, carrying out a great counter-attack when the opportune moment comes.

The question is raised as to whether the next German attack will again be at Verdun or along the front from the north, the latter being known that the Germans have been making preparations along the latter lines, the southern limit of which is many miles nearer to Paris than is Verdun. These preparations, however, are not so elaborate as those which have been made for Verdun, and should the Germans attempt the latter plan the military flank attack by the British in Artois and Flanders.

Two Valleys Lead to Verdun from the

Tavannes and Rozellier and everywhere along the infantry would face thickly wooded heights with a straight drive of 200 feet. The Germans would have here, however, all the resources of Metz within easy reach.

DIFFER ON REASONS FOR DROPPING MEN

Employees and Railway Companies Disagree as to Why
Workers Were Discharged.

DUE TO DEMANDS, SAYS
ONE; DENIED BY OTHER

Both Concerns, It Is Stated, Dis-
tribute Bonuses or Part of Earn-
ings to Men Each Year.

The charge that certain members of the committees which presented for consideration to the Capital Traction Company and the Washington Railway and Electric Company a memorandum of agreement between those two public utilities and the recently formed local branch of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees were discharged because of their connection with the forming of the organization was both affirmed and denied today by the parties concerned.

The Washington Railway and Electric Company yesterday stated that the communication submitted to it was signed by four men, three of whom are discharged employees. Representatives of the committees seen at headquarters of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees today declared that three of the deputation named, W. B. Meade, Charles C. Lewis and Frank Diggs, were discharged either yesterday morning or when the demands for higher pay and shorter hours were delivered, and that the connection between their losing their jobs and their activities in the new movement is obvious.

Other Reasons Assigned.
President King of the railway company stated today that there is no such connection whatever and that all the men let out had been discharged before the company had any inkling of the movement on foot and for other adequate reasons.

The committees contended that, of the deputation to the Capital Traction Company, L. P. Morris was discharged yesterday after the presentation of the agreement, E. M. Mellett this morning and A. P. Sweeney, one of the first employees to become active, February 18, and that the release is obviously due to their activities in the new branch.

Other Financial Benefits.
Mr. Hanna stated that he had asked one of the committeemen if he had any complaints to make of his treatment by the company and was assured that there was none. Officials of both companies seem to feel that the men in their employ are the recipients of financial benefits of considerable extent and not embraced in the wage scale which the agreement desires be raised. For example, the Capital Traction Company gives a certain proportion of its men yearly bonuses of from \$25 to \$100, and it is stated that some 90 per cent of the employees of the new local branch of the Washington Railway and Electric has in force an arrangement by which certain classes in its service receive nearly a percentage of its net earnings.

Federal Watchmen's Union, No. 14964, with 100 members, and Bakery Salesmen's, No. 23, with 230 members, both of this city, at meetings last night passed resolutions approving the action of Division No. 853 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, the new local branch, in its endeavor to obtain increased pay, shorter working hours and better working conditions and promising any help which they may be able to give.

CARMEN SYLVA DYING.
Queen Mother Elizabeth of Rumania Sinking Rapidly of Pneumonia.
BERLIN, March 2, by wireless to Sayville.—Dispatches from Bucharest state that the Queen Mother, Elizabeth of Rumania is ill with pneumonia and is sinking rapidly. Six physicians were summoned today and declared that her condition was hopeless.

Queen Elizabeth, widely known under her pen name, Carmen Sylva, is seventy-three years old.

The exact figures of the French losses at Verdun have been given to the chamber of military affairs of the chamber of commerce of Boulogne, chief secretary to Gen. Gallieni, minister of war. It is stated that they were not high.

Next Year

YOU May
Have to Pay an
Income Tax

MAYBE you have
escaped so far—
but it's coming.

In England
every man who makes as
much as \$800 a year must
pay an income tax.

There is talk in Con-
gress now of reducing the
minimum exemption in
this country.

Read this interesting
article, "What is the Mat-
ter with the Income Tax?"
by Burton J. Hendrick,
in the next

Sunday Magazine
of The
Sunday Star

BLUFF ON MILEAGE IS CALLED IN HOUSE

Representative Morrison Ex-
poses Shams in Second
Speech in Eight Years.

MR. COX MAKES A FIGHT
FOR "ACTUAL EXPENSES"

Twenty-Cent Rate Is Adhered To
by a Large Majority After
Sharp Debate.

Representative Morrison of Indiana, one of the great orators of the House, today forced a show-down on the congressional mileage row, and in one of the best speeches heard on the subject of shams and pretense in many a long day put a quick finish to the annual farce wherein alleged economists endeavor to cut the mileage allowance for congressmen from 20 cents a mile to 5 cents, or actual expenses, or nothing at all.

Representative Morrison has made two speeches in his eight years in Congress. Today's effort was his second. His first speech was on the subject of mileage bluffs and shams about a year ago, and today he reminded the House that the men who made the most noise against mileage on the House floor were always the first ones at the window when the mileage checks were being distributed. His speech was a pure calling of bluffs, and he succeeded remarkably well, amid the cheers of a very crowded attendance of members.

The speech was made within an hour after the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was taken up for discussion. After the five-minute rule Representative Borland, author of the provision for making clerks work an extra hour without compensation, had a prominent seat in the House, but his provision will not be reached for several days. The mileage question remains exactly where it has been for years, as the House sustained the mileage of senators at the twenty-cent rate and for representatives at the same figure.

Mr. Cox Renews Attack.

As soon as the bill was taken up Representative Cox of Indiana introduced his annual fireworks on the mileage subject. In effect he offered his amendment of several years past providing for actual expenses instead of 20 cents a mile. He then touched on the Borland rider, saying the only grounds of defense for the "added hour" provision "economy, and argued that the country never needed economy more than now. He hit the mileage and the time of clerks to work longer without added pay, and said that the Senate would reduce mileage and clerks should be made to work longer without added pay. He then touched on the Borland rider, saying the only grounds of defense for the "added hour" provision "economy, and argued that the country never needed economy more than now. He hit the mileage and the time of clerks to work longer without added pay, and said that the Senate would reduce mileage and clerks should be made to work longer without added pay.

Representative Howard of Georgia offered a substitute amendment to strike out the entire mileage allowance for senators and representatives. He pointed out that every man should receive what he is worth and charged them with demagoguery.

Questions Members' Sincerity.

"They voted to reduce mileage," he said, "and at the same time they prayed to God that the Senate would not do it." He said the members are either entitled to 20 cents a mile or nothing. He said there is no reason why taxpayers should pay the way of congressmen.

"Either eliminate these or have the courage to vote for the proper allowance to bring your wives and children here, for the man who does not bring his family here sometimes is criticized as a hypocrite."

Representative Sisson of Mississippi, a member of the subcommittee in charge of the bill, reminded the House that the principle of mileage was based on the fact that the first Congress determined that every man should receive what he is worth, and that none should be penalized because of living a long distance from the capital.

Representative Cox seemed to be nettled at Representative Howard's suggestion that the House should vote to bring your wives and children here, for the man who does not bring his family here sometimes is criticized as a hypocrite.

Challenges His Colleagues.

Up jumped Representative Morrison of Indiana, who made a startling speech a year ago, calling bluffs right and left. He told the House that if members meant it they should defeat the whole bill rather than accept 20 cents a mile. Otherwise, he said, the whole thing is a mockery.

"There are not ten men here who believe we are being paid too much," he said, "but if they are in earnest let them strike down the salaries. Perhaps the people back home will then believe they are not worth more. After this vote is taken a lot of us



R. A. SARFATY REFUSES TO ANSWER QUESTIONS

Assistant U. S. District Attorney
Silent as to Buchanan Indict-
ment Proceedings.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Assistant United States District Attorney Raymond A. Sarfaty, who appears today as a witness before the congressional committee investigating impeachment charges brought against United States District Attorney Marshall by Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois, refused to answer any question in regard to the proceedings before the grand jury which indicted Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Sarfaty said he took this position under instructions from District Attorney Marshall, who told him that this was the wish of both the Attorney General and himself.

Other members of the Buchanan and other members of Labor's National Peace Council were indicted with conspiracy to instigate strikes in munition factories in the interest of Germany.

BALTIMORE LOSES IN ROBBERY.

Thousands of Dollars in Securities
From That City in Stolen Pouches.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Thousands of dollars worth of miscellaneous securities consigned to Potter, Choate & Pringle, members of the New York Stock Exchange, were sent from Baltimore in the four registered mail pouches stolen from an automobile truck on a ferryboat here last Saturday. The marketable value of the stocks and bonds was not given, but payment on them has been stopped.

The New York Trust Company announced also that two Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway bonds mailed them from Baltimore were missing.

So far as can be learned post office inspectors have made little progress in their investigation of the robbery.

PRESIDENT DONATES \$1,000.

Goes to Ellen Wilson Memorial for
Educating Mountain Youths.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 1.—Donation of \$1,000 by President Wilson to the Ellen Wilson memorial for the education of the mountain youth of the south is announced in a story published by the Atlanta Constitution. The President's first wife had shown much interest in education of children in the mountain sections of the south, and the organization to stimulate this work was formed shortly after her death as a memorial to her.

In a letter to Mrs. W. S. Elkin of Atlanta, chairman of the national administrative board of the memorial organization, Mrs. Edith Bolling Wilson inclosed the President's personal check for \$1,000, and requested that the gift be placed in a fund being raised to award scholarships to mountain school children.

Saw Two Presidents Shot.

DOVER, N. H., March 2.—Col. Everett O. Foss, formerly a newspaper publisher of this city, who claimed the distinction of being the only man to witness the assassination of two Presidents, has died. He was at Ford's Theater when, Lincoln was shot and also was present at the shooting of Garfield. He received his title of colonel by appointment to the staff of the governor of Minnesota while engaged in newspaper work in St. Paul.

STORY THAT THE PRESIDENT TALKED FAVORABLY OF WAR DENIED BY SENATOR STONE

Declaring that he had been informed the President had told senators that the entrance of the United States into the war against Germany might render a great service to humanity and might cause the war to end by summer, Senator Gore of Oklahoma today defended his "warning" resolution in the Senate.

"I do not know that this report was true," said Senator Gore, "but I feared it might be the truth. And I felt justified in offering my resolution. If Senator Stone of Missouri and Senator Kern of Indiana will deny the truth of the statement that the President said war might not be ungrateful, their denial will be satisfactory to me."

Senator Stone made a vehement denial. He stated that the President had not said to him or in his hearing that such a war might not be ungrateful.

SHIPS TO BE ARMED, BRITISH CAPTURE- ITALY INFORMS U. S.

Merchantmen Will Continue
to Defy German and Aus-
trian Decrees.

ROME, March 1, via Paris, March 1, 2:30 p.m. (delayed).—The Italian ambassador at Washington, Count Macchi, has been instructed to notify the American government that notwithstanding the German and Austrian decrees regarding the sinking of armed merchantmen Italian merchantmen will continue to carry armaments.

Italy's Views Presented.

Count Macchi di Cellere, the Italian ambassador, conferred today with Secretary Lansing, presenting the views of his government on armament of merchant ships. It was said that the Italian government's reply to the American memorandum is not final and that its formal answer will be a joint one with its allies. The information being presented now, it was said, was a statement of the reasons which had actuated Italy to arm her merchant ships, which hitherto had carried no guns.

"RUM" PROVES FATAL.

Three Portuguese Sailors Die After
Drinking on German Steamer.

LONDON, March 2.—Three members of a crew of Portuguese sailors who were placed aboard the German steamer Schwarzborg are dead as a result of drinking from a bottle labeled "Rum," says a dispatch from Ponta Delgada, Azores, to Reuters Telegram Company, and three others are in a serious condition. Two of the men died instantly, and the other died in a hospital.

It is probable that the Schwarzborg, which was last reported at St. Michael's, Azores, is one of the ships seized by the Portuguese government.

Our Navy and "The Sea Problem."

The game of keeping the navy up to the mark and comparable to the navies of other nations is a thrilling one. You will find this article in The Sunday Star.

SENATE LEADERS PLAN TO VOTE ON WARNING RESOLUTION TOMORROW

Agree That the Diplomatic Situation
Calls for Immediate Action
By Congress.

President Wilson Seeks Republican Support, While House
Democrats Continue to Evade Bringing
Issue to a Test.

A demand that Congress vote, without delay, upon the precise question as to whether the United States should warn her citizens off merchant vessels of the belligerents was voiced in the Senate today by democratic and republican leaders.

The discussion of the grave situation confronting the country in the Senate sprung from a clear sky. Tiring of the delay over this question in the House, which for two days has had before it the President's request for a vote without yet acting, administration leaders set the ball rolling in the Senate.

HOUSE LEADERS POSTPONE ACTION.

The House democratic leaders still continued to postpone action, and instead of holding a meeting of the foreign affairs committee at 10 o'clock this morning, postponed it until this afternoon.

Immediately after the Senate convened Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, read to the Senate a carefully prepared statement, urging that the Senate act immediately, declaring himself ready to co-operate with the President in obtaining a vote on the proposed warning to Americans.

He said that he understood clearly the embarrassment of the President in dealing with Germany on the submarine question while the position of Congress was undefined.

But while declaring himself for a vote, Senator Stone expressed it as his solemn opinion that international law governing the arming of merchantmen was today invalid and obsolete, which is Germany's contention. He suggested that the Senate meet at an early hour tomorrow to act upon the question of the warning resolution. In the meantime, he said, he would endeavor to perfect a resolution which would cover the situation.

LODGE SUPPORTS THE PRESIDENT.

Aligning himself squarely with the President, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, ranking republican member of the foreign relations committee, urged the Senate to act on the Gore resolution without delay. He insisted that it was not a party question, and that it was the duty of Congress to dispose of the precise question over which the issue has been raised between the President and Congress.

"No resolution can be drawn," said Senator Lodge, "which will successfully evade or get rid of this issue. If the President wants a vote he ought to have it from Congress."

Declaring that the grave situation which confronts Congress today was not due to any act of the President, but because he has been compelled to face constant nagging "in favor of a foreign power with which he is negotiating," Senator Williams of Mississippi arraigned the Americans who have sought to hamper the President in dealing with the foreign situation.

"Shall I sing 'America First,' or shall I sing 'Deutschland Uber Alles'?" asked Senator Williams.

SEEKS SUPPORT OF REPUBLICANS.

President Wilson and Republican Leader Mann of the House will discuss the attitude of republicans on the armed ship issue at 5 o'clock this afternoon, at the President's request.

The President intends to place the issue squarely before the republicans in an effort to gain their support.

HOUSE IS GOING SLOW- ON ARMED SHIP ISSUE

SENATE CLEARS TRACK
FOR VOTE ON WARNING

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FOR VOTE ON WARNING

In the face of the demand by the President of the United States for a direct vote on the submarine question, the House of Representatives operated entirely on low gear today and steadfastly refused to be drawn into a discussion of the situation. The foreign affairs committee, which last night initiated the policy of the slowest progress possible, in the hope the tension would soon tire itself out, today followed this policy assiduously by postponing the meeting called for 10:30 a.m. until late in the afternoon.

Republicans are Waiting

The republican attitude is one of waiting. "There is no reason why we should rush in," is the expression used to describe the republican position.

The democratic leaders who favor the President are authority for the statement that it would be easier to bring the matter to a vote today than it was yesterday. Exactly where they get their light was a hard matter to discover, as private conversations of men on the other side of the fence showed as stiff a set of backbones as has been seen about the Capitol in a long time.

Stone Outlines Position.

Senator Stone from the floor announced that he and President Wilson were not in accord on the issue. "I desire to state the international situation as I understand it," said Senator Stone. "A sharp issue has been defined between Germany and Great Britain as to the status of armed merchantmen. Germany contends that armed merchant vessels are the equivalent of auxiliary war vessels, and has announced her policy to be that, after March 1, armed merchantmen would be regarded as warships and subject to the rules of war. On the other hand, Great Britain contends that under international law merchantmen have the right to be armed for defensive purposes, and that armed merchantmen are entitled under the law to the same immunity as unarmed ships, without regard to cargo."

SENATE CLEARS TRACK

FOR VOTE ON WARNING

Senator Stone today proposed an adjournment to take the Senate out of recess, in which it has been working, so as to clear the parliamentary situation for a vote on the warning resolution against travel on armed ships. Senator Stone made the suggestion after a conference with administration leaders, who decided the situation in the House was so complex, with possibility of delay, that they would not wait for a vote there, but would go ahead in the Senate, where they are confident the anti-administration resolutions can be defeated.

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